## FAULTS OF NEW WOMAN

Mrs. John A. Logan On the Movement as It Is.

SHE OBJECTS TO THE TERM

Radical Departures From Old Customs, Thrown Away Opportunities, So-Cailed Stylish Costumes and European Born Habits Deplored. Some Advice for Young Girls.

"What do I flunk of the new woman?" Said Mrs. John A. Logan, as she sat in the coot library of her lovely home at Calume Pince, the heat and glare and turmoil of the outside world as effectually shut out as though the spacious room were almost to another sphere apart from the sam-baked streets of Washington

Through the balf-closed blinds came the secut of flowers from the garden filled with blooms. There was a breeze wafting through the wide hallway, a glimpse of that interminating of many rich colors that tend to give the harmonious effect only to be attained by the exercise of a cultivated tosic, perfected through travel in many

Now and then upon the stiffness of the er air broke the not unmusica tunkle of cow bells as the fine Alderneys moved about in the field beyond the flower garden. It was very rural, very roof and quiet, those out-of-door surroundings, after the intense heat endured in making the trap on the cable cars up the Fourteenth atreet half to Cabanet Place.

Mrs. Logan was interested at once in the merry, as it is one to which she has given much thought. Her thoughts readily shap ed themselves into words, and flowed along with that ease characteristic of the speak

"In the first place," continued Mrs Logan, "I think the appelation is offensive We might change Pope's expression to: A woman's a woman for all that, —which would be literally true. No amount of indulgences should change the inherent nature of woman. Through the galiantry and indulgence of fathers, brothers and husbands the American woman has become in spoiled that I, for one, ain surprised that any of our girls would risk marrying a fundamer, even an English-speaking one different hypothesis as to the rights and

privilenes of a woman.

"If by the new woman is meant those either young or old who have hid aside all restrants in indulging in the sports, and I might say dissipations, supposed to be the prerogatives of men, not the least of which is eighrette smoking and kindred vices, I an sorry that her em has come

SOME NICE DISTINCTIONS.

"If on the other hand is meant the insit, conused, womanly woman who has kept alreast with the progress of the times and has taken advantage of the exceptionally fine opportunities afforded American women of participating in every-thing that rends to broaden the field of her usefulness and develop her intellectual powers without doing violence to her heart sening her love of home and family, I say, 'All half the new woman.'
"At the same time I feel that a word

of caution might be given by those of us her foreign guests are accustomed to who have crossed the half-century line of having them. experience and discipline by the ever-manging conditions of life.

"They should stop and inquire why the eligible young men of to-day do not seek the young women and contract early marriages as in the days of yore. Our girls are just to beautiful, and should be more accomplished, because of the superior advantages of education and chance of accomplishments.

"Are not the mothers to blame becauof the impractical and wrong methods of rearing their daughters, and sons, too, for that matter, especially among the weal-

"Shrewd, enterprising men work hard, ass large fortunes, and acquire fame. They look about for a companion with in the twinking of an eye lay aside bubits of industry and moderation in attendance; upon the frivolities of comety, not even for the sake of the woman of their choice mily they besitate about marrying any of the bewelchingly beautiful and purs young women they much because in what we are pleased to call our best this rathe society by macrying rome worthy able business of earning her living, often by pressing the keys of the typewriter

The sons of the wealthy class are for far more extravagant than their pretty sisters. They are brought up in ness and farcical attempts at learning iness or profession, but with no idea of following either, expecting to live with the money they will inherit from their daughter they propose to marry, to spend and living at clubs in this and other coun tries, and eventually dying, leave neither fortune por fame to the unhappy families they leave behind them

GLOOMY FOR POSTERITY.

"What American mothers expect to be the end of this abandonment to the pursuit of pleasure the whole year round is

something incomprehensible, "No young woman can develop physically or mentally who is on the go all the Bicycling, golding, rowing or rid ing all day, dancing and banquetting all night, is too much for the most robust conattitution, and is sure to destroy the health

of those who persist in such life. "Americans do everything with such in tensity that any diversion, game or fad is doomed to brief popularity. I remember . Inthe while ago we heard nothing but riding academies. Everybody went nearly wild over the numerse pleasure experience to riding round and round a ring course with tan bark, where you had nothing to do but sit on a well-trained horse's back and ride until you were dizzy and choked with

'It never occurred to those people that the health and pleasure arising from that best of nilexercises, horseback riding, must be obtained by mounting a good horse and going at once to the country where there was plenty of fresh air and variety of scenery, and so experience the genial sunshine and de through which one must pass on the highway. The occasional accidents were ot more serious or frequent than those of daily occurrence from riding bi-

"I have no prejudice against the whee in moderation and for utilitarian purposes, but have a serious aversion to the extremes to which riding them is carried by women, and to the ungainly, unlady-like

contumes adopted by many.
"I passed through the park on the south side in Chicago recently while a bicycle nicet was at its height. I have never seen such a sight before in all my life, or had occasion to blush for the modesty of American girls. Some were dressed properly and becomingly, while others ap-

anything at all in the shape of furniture or housefurnishings? Because, if so, let us advise you to look over our stock before you buy. It is large and well selected-our prices are low

#### CREDIT

system is a great advantage over paying cash.

We will have much pleasure in showing you our stock and giving you prices

415 Seventh Street NW.

peared in garments they were pleased to call bicycle suits that were simply disgusting to any man or woman with any

tise of delicacy or refinement. "It must be a melancholy thought to the fathers who have accumulated large fortunes and reared sons and daughters. whose sole object in life is the pursuit of pleasure and an effort to get as far as possible away from the hemely methods and industries that produced the fortunes they have inherited, but are not likely to have to bequeath to the second generation

DEPARTURE FROM OLD LINES. "It is a great pity that such a grand woman as Miss Authony, who has spent so many years battling for the rights of woman, has not coupled with her heroic efforts some enchantment whereby the progress ive women would have held fast to the old love of home and domestic duties, while staining the professions and gaining the been so devoted to her home and those en sto not think it has ever occurred to her that it was necessary or even pardonable for the progressive woman to donmaunish attire

or adopt mascaline manners or habits, or

to neglect her high duties as wife and crates upon the sensibilities of the more fined of her sex, because of the abandon that characterizes the manuers, dress and conversation of the most pronounced representatives of the so-called new woman. If you will study them slowly you will find that the majority of them have spent much time abroad, and have acquired many of their most objectionable propensities in European cities where society people entertain ideas incompatible with old-time American propriety. As for instance, it seems strange to see an American hostess smoking cigarettes because

"I not winter I heard an American lady asting of having acquired the astonishing feat of smoking eigarettes through her veil without spoiling the veil, though she seemed oblicious to the nicotine shown on her fin-gers from holding the cigarette to her lip. Another who has much credit as one of the phenomenal women of the nineteenth century," sat at table surrounded by princes sses, barons, baronesses, counts and ountesses, and puffed away at her cigaretc, as if it were her daily enstom in her

own country. EUROPEAN HABITS.

"These tudies, I suppose, are among the new women of the highest order, but I am such an old fogy that I am pained to whom to spend their days and share see exhibitions of abandon either in our the fruits of their labor. They cannot own blessed country or across the seas and shall be glad when the advent of the new woman means the beginning of a new ern of highly cultivated Christiann wive and mothers who will never lay aside he principle or sense of modesty, no matter in what country she may travel, but be as tenacious in her observance of what seems proper decorum as her foreign friends or a their observance of their ideas of mod-

generations may so order their lives that their children may be of the highest type, intellectually and physically, because of their mothers' knowledge of science and metanhysics, to the end that this erent civilization.

"Thiers' suggestion that homes Were the rentest need of the French nation, may yet be applicable to America if we depart much further from the customs of the

ounders of this great Republic.
"We have advanced prodigiously in all specis; let us not loff with the old and new' until we are sure of the results of the change.

"Let our mothers teach their daughters is their mothers have taught them, that they may have something to do in the world besides devoting their whole time to frivolities; to avoid alliances in which the heart is not an important factor, and we shall hear less of domestic infelicity, for eign marriages and financial and moral shipwrecks."

West Virginia Murder.

Mannington, W. Va., Aug. 24 - Martin Gerard, a prominent citizen of this city, was shot and almost instantly killed early this morning by James A. Riddle, wh was insanely jenious. Riddle confessed the shooting, claiming justification is that he caught Gerard trying to get into his house by means of a window shortly after midnight. Biddle is under arrest.

Fired by a Naked Lamp.

Ashland, Pa., Aug. 24.-A frightful ex liery this morning. Two men were killed and three seriously injured. They were foreigners. It is supposed the gas was fired by a naked lamp.

Denfuess Cannot Be Cured By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the enr. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube When this tube gets inflamed you have a rundling sound, or imperfect bearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation car be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give one hundred dollars for any

case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that annot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Bold by druggists, 75c.

AS AN AID TO STATESMEN

**How Books Will Be Carried From** the New Library.

CONNECTED BY A TUNNEL

Other Excavating Schemes Recalled by a Novel Feature of the Big Structure-Brisbane's Pneumatic Shaft and Its Failure, Not to Mention Lydecker's Hole in the Ground.

Three tunnels have been built within Washington city limits, each of which s pregnant with interesting features. Of the famous Lydecker tunnel so much has been said and written that the merest mention will suffice in this connection,

As is well known it was planned by Major Garrett J. Lydcoker, consumed five ears in its construction and evaporated two and a half millions of dollars through its many pores and interstices. It was intended to increase the water supply of the District, forming a connecting link from the Georgetown receiving reservoir to a receiving reservoir at Howard Univer sity. The standpipe at the head of Sixteenth street was a temperary expedient to benefit the residents of the high levels of the city.

Major Lydecker engineered from the Washington Club House, and Lieut, Hoxie was under his control. The reservoir and shaft at Howard University, which was the work of Lieut, Hoxie has proven good in every respect. He had nothing to do was in full control. It is possible that the labor and amount already expended will not prove a total loss, but that ways and means may be found to utilize it as originally intended, with perhaps some ditional expenditures to replace the defective contract work.

The second tunnel, if it may be dignified by such a name, was intended to convey papers, parcels and public documents to and from the Capitol and Government

Mr. Albert Brisbane, of New York, a prominent local policitian and inventor esiderable talent and ingenuity, applied for a patent for a pneumatic tube bushel capacity was to be propelled by

The patent was granted June 22, 1869. and Mr. Brisbane proceeded to solicit the aid of Congress to demonstrate the utility of his patent. After several years a bill, engineered by Major Ben. Perley Poore, passed both houses of Congress and was approved June 10, 1872, authoriz ing the construction of the pocumatic tube office of the Architect of the Capital Exten-

GOT HIS APPROPRIATION. Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the surpose, and the contract was a warded by the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Edward Clark, to Mr. Albert Brisbane, the inventor, and was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Hon Columbus Delano. It was stipulated that the tube should be completed and ready for use on or before the 30th day of June, 1873, and that twenty per cent of the amount should be withheld until the terms of the contract were complied

By these terms the tube was to be cylin drical, twenty-four inches in diameter made of dressed timber one and a half inches thick, and hooped at intervals of four feet with bands of iron. The wood was to be steeped in oil and given a coating of

Eight days prior to the date on which the tube should have been completed Mr. Brisbane wrote to the Secretary of the Interior requesting an extension of time. The Secretary then appointed a committee of gen-tlemen possessing the necessary qualifications, both from a scientific and pracical standpoint, to investigate the condition of the work and the circumstances pletion. The committee was omposed of Prof. Joseph Henry, of the cock, superintendent of public buildings, and Mr. A. M. Clapp, Congressional Print Mr. Brisbane had already received \$12,-600 of the sum appropriated, and he offered to complete the work at his own expense

should the time be extended The committee appointed by Secretary Belano found that the terms of the cotract had been complied with, excepting that the tube in-tead of being (went) our Inches was thirty-two in diameter. They also reported that the contractor had met with many difficulties. The tube had been buried in the ground at a feet, and was completed about 2,000 feet orthward of the Capitol, this being about two-thirds of the entire length, and that all the jumber and necessary machinery for its completion had been purchased.

In the progress of the work the contractor encountered a number of springs, which he found it impossible to drain on account of the street grading. The great denth with the bulk of earth made heavier by the water of these springs percolating through it so crushed the tube as to preven the proposion of the sphere through it, and rendered it impracticable

WAS A FLAT FAILURE. The committee, however, recommended that the time should be extended and the

work completed, provided no further appriation asked of Congress. Mr. Brisbane made several further attempts, and sacrificed much of his property ner of the Senate wing, and proceeded due | economic.

I want to be the jeweler who first comes into your mind



FINE collec-A tion of gems is very beautifulrich, rare coloring is to be

it is vain to search for elsewhere, and the effects of the refracted light is gorgeous in its brilliancy.

found there that

I have jewelry of all sorts and my prices are extremely low. Orders by mail will receive most careful attention - and

though the selection in that case would have to be left to me, I will willingly change any article which does not please.

> You can derive pleasure from looking at my stock, even if you want nothing.

C. H. DAVISON. Jeweler,

1105 F Street N. W.

It was completed to the north-side of North B street, and in the end abandoned. It is now used as a conduit for conveying the electric wires for telegraphing, telephoning, and of the electric plant for lighting and ventilating purposes of the Capof building

The officials of both the Capitol and the Printing Office were most anxious for the recess of the scheme, and the bond filed at the Patent Office bears the signatures of Horace Greeley, of New York, and James Mooney, of Buffalo, as sureties.

document is yellow with age and moked by the fire that occurred in the Patent Office in 1878. The old engine for forcing the air into the tube is in the yard of the work shops of the Capitol at the corner of Delaware avenue and B street. The workmen call it the White Elephant.

That the scheme was deemed feasible and that the inventor was both honest and sauguine of success is evidenced by the signatures of his bondsmen, and his offers to complete the tunnel at his own expense. Officials of both buildings regret the failure of the expedient which would have minimized the work of several

The last of these subways is in process of construction between the New Library building and the Capitol. It is not intended to convey the contents of the old Library rooms into their new quarters, but is an xpeditions mode of conveying parcels or toenments from one building to the other. The tunnel starts from directly under the otunda of the New Library building and its terminal will be in a small room on the main floor, in the rear of the room now ecupied by the House Committee on Eucolled Bills, which now opens into Statuary Hall.

The tunnel will be about 1,100 feet long, the flooring to be of emerete, four inches deep, the arch of brick and six feet at its inglest point and four fret wide arge enough to admit one whin to adjust the machinery should any secident occur. TO TRANSPORT BOOKS.

The plan proposes an automatic ap-paratus for conveying books, phamplets, te, and will be so adjusted as to take up automatically any book or package left at either terminal. It is a covel contri-vance, suggested by an expert engineer and developed by an equally expert me

The tunnel will also convey the telephone wires between the two halls of Congress and the Library, so that any call for any book or document can be practically answered in a very few minutes. A pneumatic tube for small papers or written messages will also be one of the features of the tunnel. The whole will be operated by electricity, generated from the new Library of the cash and parcel carrying system already adopted in many large mercantile ionses, but it possesses novel features that may be patentable

The transportation of books from the old to the new Library is a mooted ques-tion. The turnel referred to has no connection with this, being only a device more especially intended to assist the memory wthe statesmen in heated debates by furnishing authorities in support of any argusent in a burry. Congress appropriated \$35,000 for the construction of the tur stipulating that tubes or carriers should deliver at either terminal in two minutes The plans for transporting the immense

bulk now in the old Library quarters are varied and unique. Among them, an ele-vated railway built something on the style of the Inter-Mural transway of the Chicago World's Fair, has been proposed and is being seriously considered.

The plan suggests an endless railway like the figure 8, to wind around the Capiof building in one loop and the other to pass around the Library building, with stations at the north and south of the west front of the Capitol opening direct into the rooms now occupied by the Library, and four stations midway of each front of the new Library building, the whold to be operated by electricity from

he house plants of both buildings. From four to six freight cars have been proposed. The plan, if adopted, will be far more expeditious than horse power, and in estimating the cost it has resulted in calculations that favor the scheme, to carry out his scheme. The tunnet not only from a labor-saving and expedistarted from the cellar in the northeast cortions point of view, but also as the most

ICT CRESTO EVERY WITCH

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

Waiter-West will you have? Shorts-Well, something cheap. I want to make boths engs meet Waiter-Right! Til bring you some beef tongue and ox-tail soup-

September Will Bring the Succulent, Toothsome Oyster.

MONTH OF THE MAGIC "R"

Dealers and the Fleet Are Preparing for the Chesapeake's Harvest and a Busy Season Is Predicted-Wash ington's Oyster Trade Yearly Assuming Greater Proportions.

Besides entering into the formation of the word, there is no letter perhaps in the alphabet that has quite as much to do with the oyster as the letter "R."

On it hangs the success or failure of the trade in this delicious bivaive, for the dealers and epicures alike cling to the old superstition that an oyster to be good and palatable must be eaten during a month containing that mystic letter.

So September the 1st will witness the formal opening of the oyster trade, and both producers and dealers are making all prep arations for the event. True, the species of this shell fish known as the summer oysster has a few friends, and quite a number are used during the heated months, but it is universally conceded that they are far inferior both in size and flavor to the oyster which succeeds them during the winter months.

in the fail the syster which has been spawning all during the summer begins to get both larger and fatter, and far more preferable in many respects than those caught during the summer.

Washington is, perhaps, one of the best syster markets in the world, and it is a fact, though unknown to many, that more oysters are sold and consumed in this mar ket than any other city in the United States Baltimore for a long time held this posi-tion in the inercantile world, but the proers discovered that they could command better prices in this market than in the for mer city, and have consequently for sev seasons past been shipping here tu larger numbers. During the season the arrivals at the Eleventh street wharf average from 12,000 to 15,000 boshels a week,

find a ready market here. THE OYSTER FLEET.

and it is a remarkable fact that very few

of the oysters which are landed at our

wharves are shipped to other points, but

Over 200 boats and sloops, carrying any ere from 300 to 2,500 bushels, are required to carry on the oyster trade from he beds in the lower Potomac and its tributaries to Washington. These boats in a busy scason average from one to two trips every week, and the revenue derived their owners in oyster transportation

Cone, Pocossoke and Rappahannock Rivers are the fields wherein the salt water oyster seems to flourish best, and these rivers furnish most of the salt water oysters used in the Washington market. The oysplanted in the spring, and sometimes are allowed to remain in the beds two years. Generally, however, they have matured enough to allow them to be tonged and shipped the following fall.

Tonging for oysters usually begins about eptember 1, while the dredgers do not begin work much before November 1.

The price that oysters command on the market is governed entitely by the weather, and the market fluctuates accordingly, for when the weather becomes cold the demand becomes much greater and the price cor-respondingly increases. When the river is frozen it becomes recessary for the Washington dealers to look to Baltimore for their supply, and oysters are shipped in large quantities by rail, increasing no little the cost to the consumer.

The oyster business in this city is practicaly monopolized by a few well-known dealers, who, besides supplying most of the restaurants and eating-houses, sell to the numerous small dealers. The price of course varies, but ranges ordinarily from 80 cents to \$1.50 a gallon.

ON THE HALF SHELL

There are perhaps as many oyeters eater here raw as in almost any other city, and season supplying shell oysters for dinners and other functions. For this purpose mostly imported oysters are used, the famous Saddle Rocks and Blue Points, without which no well appointed dinner would b complete, taking the place of the local

It is quite a remarkable fact that very few of the oysters brought to this city prove a waste to the dealer, and as the ovster winter is capable of living ten or twelve days after being taken out of the water, they are enabled to sell most, if not all, of those purchased for consumption.

The many boats comprising the cyster fleet in winter are now transporting grain, fruit and vegetables between river points and the city, but in a short time they will find out that the oyster trade is far more profitable and lucrative, and the wharf at the foot of Eleventh street will once more assume a familiar look and the familiar ery of the oyster huckster will be heard on

DETERMINED TO CONVINCE HIM.

Her Husband's Want of Faith Had Been Corrected by His Widow.

What's that copper can for? Colorin' pickles." Inquired Mrs. Jones of Widow Brown. "No: them is all that's mortal of poor

William." explained the widow as she wiped away a rear. "Goodness, me; you don't mean to say you've had him canned like corn beef?" exclaimed Mrs. Jones.

"My, no; I sent his body to the creamery and had him insinuated and them is his mortal remains-just a handful of dust, Mrs. Jones," and the poor widow sighed and wiped away two tears. "I don't believe in that I think it's

downright weeked," declared Mrs. Jones.

with a show of asperity calculated to iuduce an explanation . "It does kind o' seem so, don't it. Mrs. loues?" moaned Widow Brown tearfully, but it was mortifyin' the flesh to purify the speret. William wasn't a downright week-ed man, though his sinfuiness would crop out once in a while, more especially when I tried to convert him. He'd allus laugh to my face an' say: 'Mary Jane, you can't make me believe that fire an'

brimstone business hereafter. I been a

gettin' my share of it right along." Mrs. Jones rolled her eyes toward the celling in horror, and the widow moaned: "Then when I got roused up an' more eloquenter, he'd say: 'Mary Jane, you can't never convince me that there's a hotter place than right here." "

Mrs. Jones groaned, But I allus declared I'd convince him, if it was my last act, an' if his speret is in them ashes I'd just like to ask him if it was not hot enough for him."-San

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return \$1.25 via B. & O. R. R. All trains Saturday and Sunday, August

ITS REIGN DRAWS NEAR granded accompany

## Attention! Ladies!

For to-day and to-morrow only.

# LADIES' OXFORDS AT \$1.25!

The price is ridiculously low-about one-half the actual cost of manufacture. We have reduced them from \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. All sizes and styles, in Russets, Tans and Black. A wonderful bargain. Remember, it is for two days

Ladies' Patent Leather Boots we have reduced from \$5 and \$6 to \$3.95-all styles and sizes-first-class makes-this season's goods.

# Havenner & Davis, (Inc.) 928 F St. N. W. ATLANTIC BUILDING.

## **QUAINT AND HISTORICAL**

Strange Memories Cluster About the Old Winder Building.

INTENDED FOR A HOTEL

Purchase Recommended by Jefferson Davis-Its Use in Peace and War. Amusing Quarrels and Bickerings of Clerks and Officials-Story of a Hole in the Wall.

Buildings are, in certain respects, lik nen. Some offices are the scenes of historic or tragic events, and are as intimately connected with and mixed up in the affairs of men as a bailiff, while others pursue the even tenor of their ways and their lives are as free of excitement as that of a seventy year-old clerk who has been sitting since early manhood on the same stool in the same counting room.

To the inter class belongs that old structure situated on the northwest corner of Seventeenth and F streets, and which is known to every Washingtonian as the Winder building. Built originally for a hotel, it has figured in the stirring times of the thirteen years preceding the war as a Government Department office building, and since that time has had the same kind of life. There are few great statesmen of the past fifty years who have no at sometime or other entered its doors. Few great financial or military plans and projects that have been put into execution in the last half century of our country's history that were not first thoroughly discussed and debated in one of the little brick-wailed rooms of the old Winder building.

Men have entered the employ of the Gov-

ernment while young and have lived and died, having no other place for working than this old gray structure. Nothing is left to tell that they have ever lived except the great mass of finely written files that are stored in the vanits of the Winder building.

THE BEGINNING OF IT. In 1848 W. H. Winder built on the corner of Seventeenth and F streets northwest a large six-storied structure, which it was intended should be used as a hotel.

The foundation was dug deep, and huge stone abutments as strong and as solidly cemented as the walls of a fendal castle or sacred shrine built to stand forever and aye were laid on a bed of rock. The six
floors were erected almost entirely of
system and arrangement which is invariably brick and the floors made of the same maerial. With the exception of the roof the building was entirely fireproof. In 1881 \$25,000.

Each floor is honeycombest with little rooms admirably suited to the keeping of records and files, to which use the ma-jority of them are put. In case an office is wanted the dividing partition is removed and the two made into one good-sized room There are now 130 rooms in the building proper, while twenty vaults for storage rposes are to be found in the basement.

The life of the building as a hotel was short, although it always will have the portice which runs along the entire outside and the spacious doorway with its broad steps and upright lamps. The Government obtained the building soon after its con pletion and has used it ever since.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE Until 1854 a yearly rent of \$21,875 was mid to W. A. Winder. Then it was recommended by Jefferson Davis, the then Se retary of War, that the Government buy the property. This was done, but only after some delay, which was occasioned by reports which had been circulated to the effeet that it could not be properly heated A board of Army officers who were detailed to inspect the building reported unfavorably James Eveleth, who was for many years the superintendent, had, however, prepared a plan by which he thought the building could be heated, and when this came to the ears of Jefferson Davis he was invited to state his plan.

It appeared feasible to the Secretary and was put into execution at a cest of only \$8,000. The method has been in use ever since. The price paid for the building was

\$200,000. The troublesome periods of the history of the country can be traced in the cierical force employed in this building. It until about eight years age under the control of the War Department. The ordnauce office and the quarters of the Judge Advocate General, the Engl Bureau, and the Army Museum were in this establishment. The Second Auditor, or Auditorfor the War Department, who come under the Treasury Department, had the three upper floors and as this department was compelled to obtain additional space elsewhere, it continually sought to in crease the part of the Winder Building, which was alloted to them. Various expedients were used.

At one time a man was sent into a ised by a War Department official, and the occupant was informed that a new carpet was to be laid and new furniture put in. Of course he acquiesced and left for the night. In the morning he found his desk and papers in the hall while a Treasury Department clerk's feet were reposing on a new desk in the room where he a coustoned to work. The Second Auditor's man refused to be distodged, and was not. There was continual war between the two departments, although the warriors had the best of the fight for room until they moved into the handsome State, War, and Navy building about eight or nine years ago. This left the Winder Building in control of the Second Auditor, and to it were moved all of the files and records of the office. In times of peace the Second Auditor's office has only a medium amount

of work to do, and employs not a very large force of clerks. The origin of the office was in 1817, and from that time up to the present day the clerical force has fluc-tuated in numbers. At first only eleven men were employed. Then came the Indian outbreaks and wars, and as they rose and fell the business of the War Depart-ment did likewise. Thus the number of men employed at the Winder Building in the employed at the Winder Building in the Second Auditor's office is always an index to the degree of peace enjoyed at the time. During the civil war the amount of busi-ness was enormous, and consequently a large force was needed. From 1861 up to the end of the reconstruction period about 500 men were employed under the Second Auditor. This has gradually been decreased, and to-day the clerical force name bers about 264.

THE ARMY MUSEUM.

One of the attractions of the building for many years was the Army Moscon, which was situated on an upper floor. Thousands of visitors came each year to see the war relies which had been collected and placed to the city without visiting this museum and through this means the public is generally more intimutely acquait the Winder building than it would other

This collection was removed some years ago to the National Museum building, yet almost daily persons call at the Winder building and ask to see the collection which Was there at the time of a former visit.

coupled a room on the second floor in the southeast corner. The assistant chief had a room next to this, and then came a room used by the chief cierk of the boreau. In the course of their official association the assistant chief and the chief clerk became bitterly estranged, and fast no communication outside of the usual routine. Indeed, so intense was the feeling between the two that the assistant chief and a box let into door communicating was locked and boited. In this box the assistant deposited all communications for the clock ciers through a shute similar to those used in depositing mail at a postoffice. This receptacle remains to-day as it was thirty odd years ago. A hole was cut through the solid brick wall, and a strong box made of heavy wood is placed in the aperture thus made. The shure is still there, the box is still there, but many years have passed since

it was used for its original purp MILES OF SHELVING

In the Winder building there are six mles of shelving, and according to computation made six or seven years ago, there were over 50,000,000 vouchers, which show how \$2,100,000,000 has been disbursed. The number of vouchers and the sum of money for the payment of which

they account, is now much larger. The aggregate weight of the paper stored in the building is over 350 tons. system and arrangement which is invariably is wanted by the chief he can obtain it in five minutes, even though the date be as far back as July 1, 1815. The Adjutant there were 402,916 separate rolls of the army during the late war, and that the total number of men furnished was 2,778,-364, being composed of 2,047 regiments of ten companies each. All of these facts are to be gleaned from the files in the Winder building, and come idea of the importance and usefulness of these documents may thus

be obtained. The Winder Building has now come to e regarded as one of the veteran buildings in the Government service. Many of the there have been in the same building the

e considered almost sucred. The old-fashioned, queer little rooms, the many little nooks and corners, each having its story, where a great Secretary once stood or where an old departed clerk had his desk, are pointed out to every new next generation of employes. Thus the building has gradually assumed a sort of dignity, and impresses one with a feeling of reverence and awe much as an old gray-haired veteran who has done his ut-

ost for his country. The building may need repair, the window sills may sag, the paint and kalsomin-ing come off, and the old brick floors be come so worn that they begin to crumble, yet the clerks who have labored so long and well in the rooms of the old building will continue to love the place and prefer its long, prison-like corridors and ancient rooms to the most modern and the most elegantly furnished office building in the

### Proper care

Should be taken of the hair just as much as any part of the body-neglect causes loss of hair and baldness, which is unsightly and gives an uncomfortable appearance of age.

SEMMES ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER is or feet Bair Tonic-steps it falling out an perfect Bult Tonic-steps it falling out and nuises new growth. Testimonials at Parlors, '04 Fourteenth street popelle Foundry Charak opposite Foundry Church. Treatment for all chronic diseases of scalp and skin by

DR. J. SEMMES. DERMATOLOGIST, Consultation free RINTING INK

COLORS AND VARNISHES.

CARROLL P. O. As good as the best and cheapest on the TELEPHONE 225

BALTIMORE, MD

ICE HYGIANIC HEALTHFUL THE HARDEST THE BEST MADE OF PURE SPRING WATER Telephonest Office 1421 F at a s